

# The Enquirer.

VOL. 7.]

RICHMOND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1810

[N. 61.]

Published by Thomas Ritchie, nearly opposite the Globe Tavern, Richmond, Virginia.

**CONDITIONS.**—Five dollars a year, to be paid annually in advance. Those who wish to be considered as annual subscribers, must hereafter designate it at the time of subscribing, otherwise their papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the first year.

**FALL GOODS.**—RUSSELL & WALLACE, have just received by the Dispatch from Liverpool, 18 bales Woolens, consisting of Cloths, twilled Coatings and Blankets, and Flannels, to be sold only by the bale.

Likewise by the Levant—  
24 Boxes Window Glass, 12 by 15 & 15 by 18  
1 Case Sycamore Blinds assorted  
18 doz. Spades and Shovels.  
Likewise by the John and Adam from London:  
40 Pieces best twilled Sacking  
1 Case Manchester stuffs, assorted colours  
2000 Lb. Seine Twine  
1 Trunk Threads, assorted colors, from No. 16 to No. 16.

The above GOODS will be sold reasonable, for cash or acceptance in town, 50 days.  
Likewise two ton GERMAN STEEL.  
October 12. 12w

**TOMPKINS & MURRAY**, have received by the Ship *America*, their Fall Supply of **LONDON GOODS**, containing a great variety of articles, suited to the season, among them are, Diaper and Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, an elegant assortment.

Scotch Holland Sheet of very superior quality  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres do do do  
Dolman's Band Street Hats do do do  
Carpets do do do  
Irish Sheetings, Linen and Long Lawn.

They are in daily expectation of receiving, by the brig *Cora*, from Liverpool, their fall supply of Coarse Woolens, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. which will render their assortment very complete.

October 23. 1f  
**A HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.**—A middle aged person of unexceptionable character, to whom a permanent situation is an object, will meet with every deserved encouragement, by applying to  
JNO. J. WERTH  
November 30. 1f

**I WISH** to purchase, or hire, a few good Flour  
Barrel COOPERS  
ALSO:—A good MALE COOK, and  
A HOUSE-SERVANT  
THOMAS RUTHERFORD  
November 30. 1ja

**A TEACHER** of the Languages, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, would be glad to engage not more than ten or twelve boys for the ensuing year, in a healthy part of the country. Any gentleman disposed to know his terms, will please apply to the Printer.  
Richmond, November 30. 6t

**ST. HILAIRE MAHER.**—Lately arrived from Philadelphia, has the honor to offer his services as a Teacher in the art of dancing, to the gentlemen and Ladies of this town: he will teach the newest French country dances, the Gavotte, the Waltz, and the Hornpipe, in all their various ways and new steps; he will attend private families in town, and will receive proposals for country schools. Mrs. Maher, who has of late, carried on the business of a milliner, will accommodate the ladies with the newest fashions of Philadelphia, from whence she has brought very elegant pelisses and spencers: they both hope to give satisfaction to those persons who will favor them with their confidence; they reside at present on the main street Shockoe Hill in the upper apartment of Mrs. Desgrange.  
Richmond Dec. 4. 34f

**NOTICE.**—The purchasers of the late Judge Lyon's Negroes, at the Oaks, in the county of Hanover, on the 12th day of December 1809, are informed that their bonds, which become due on the 12th day of next month, are deposited in the Bank of Virginia, where one of the trustees will attend to receive payment, on that day.  
BY THE TRUSTEES.  
November 30th. 2c

**PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT**, near the Swan Tavern, and within two hundred yards of the Capitol.—The subscriber having fitted up, at some considerable expense, a situation calculated for the reception of families travelling, members of the Assembly, and resident individuals, respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and the public.

It has been generally remarked, that a comfortable Boarding-House, in Richmond, of this description, might meet with deserved success: the subscriber therefore earnestly requests the favor of a trial, and flatters himself that his endeavors to please will meet with that approbation and encouragement he is so solicitous to merit.  
BENJAMIN DENNIS.  
November 13. 1ml

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber has rented, and removed his Counting Room to the large new Brick Lumber House, near Shockoe Ware House, and lately occupied by Mr. James C. Anthony. This house is calculated to store upwards of 500 hogheads of Tobacco, and several thousand barrels of flour; it is situated convenient to the basin of the canal, and rendered secure from fire by being covered with tiles.  
THOMAS GUY.  
Richmond, Sep. 21. 3m

**AS** many persons who derive titles to their Lands from patents issued under the Regal Government, have, in numerous instances, been unsuccessful in their applications to this office to obtain the evidence of their titles, owing to the Indexes to the record books of that period, being not only in a very mutilated state, but incorrect: It may, therefore, be important to the interests of such, to be informed, that the General Index to those records has been carefully compared with the books, in the doing of which, it was found, that the old indexes omitted a number of patents—these omissions are now supplied, and such persons as have been hitherto unsuccessful, may now probably find what was the object of their search.

The business of this office having been for a number of years heretofore in arrears, by reason of which, persons who had returned their surveys, have been delayed in getting their grants, long after the period allowed by law for issuing them; it may be pleasing to those interested, also, to be informed, that grants have issued on all surveys returned to this office, which could issue according to law, and are now ready to be delivered to the proprietors.  
CHAS. BLAGROVE.  
Land Office, Decem- }  
ber 4, 1810. } 2aw2w&w2v

**PRINTING,**  
BY EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MAY 23, 1810.

**WHEREAS** in conformity with the provisions made by law for the reimbursement of the *Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock*, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, intitled an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that the residue of the Principal of said Stock should be reimbursed on the first day of January next; *Public Notice* is therefore given to the Proprietors of the *Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock*, created by the act aforesaid, that the principal of the whole amount of said stock, not heretofore reimbursed, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January, 1811, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives of attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed, may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of certificates of *Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock* from the books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next; and that the interest on the whole amount of said stock will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Secretary of the Treasury.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers have opened **STORE**, next door above the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Robt & Allan Folke, and intend carrying on business, under the firm of *William Colquhoun & Co.* will always keep on hand, a general assortment of **DRY GOODS**, suitable to the season, which they will sell by wholesale, for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

They have now received all their London supply, from the ship *America*; & by the ship *George & Susan*, daily expected from Liverpool, they will receive their *Coarse Goods, Hardware and Cutlery*, which will complete their assortment for this fall.

**WILLIAM COLQUHOUN,**  
**WALTER & THOS COLQUHOUN.**  
November 6. 1f

**17 GREAT BARGAINS!!!**  
THE late arrivals of Fall & Winter **GOODS**, enables John King to give **GREAT BARGAINS**—for cash.  
November 30. 1f

**FAIRCHILD, MERCHANT TAYLOR,** takes this method to inform the public, that he has again commenced business in this city, at the store occupied by Mr. Wm. Craven, nearly opposite the street leading to Col. Mayo's bridge, where he intends carrying on his business, and earnestly solicits a share of public patronage:—Likewise would inform the public that he has opened a handsome and well chosen assortment of **GOODS**, in his line, which were selected with the utmost care and attention: Amongst which are—superfine cloths of every colour, which may be called for, likewise double and single milled kerseys of various colours, second and third quality cloths all colours, also flannels all colours—in short every article usually called for in a Merchant Taylor's Store; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash only, as it is impossible for him to do business in any other way.

**N. B.** The subscriber intends keeping on hand Coats, Surtouts, Great-Coats, Pantalons and Waistcoats of all colours, qualities and sizes, in order that gentlemen who are in want may be furnished at once without being obliged to wait 3 or 4 days and often longer—likewise assures the public that the garments they may purchase of him ready made, shall be made in the neatest manner, as much as though measure was taken & made for particular persons.

**N. B.** Wanted to hire, a Negro Boy, 15 or 16 years old, one from the country would be preferred.  
November 37. w1f

**SALE OF VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES.** I wish to buy likely slaves which were of major Wm. Lightfoot at the time of his death, will be sold to the highest bidder before the Raleigh dock in the city of Williamsburg on the 4th day of January next on twelve months credit; bond with approved security will be required to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid; should the 4th of January be so unlikely as to prevent the sale, it will take place so soon as the weather will permit. Most of these slaves are young and very likely, four of them are young men just grown, there are three boys above 12, four young women and girls. One of the men is middle aged, he is a good carpenter and his wife who has no child as is believed is an excellent weaver—Mr. Browne intends to sell at the same time and place seven valuable slaves, as that there will on that day be disposed of thirty one likely slaves—  
JAMES SEMPLE,  
Adm'r Wm. LIGHTFOOT. Dec'd  
Petersburg, Dec. 4. 1jan

## Europe.

**Turkish Imperial Proclamations.**  
TURKEY  
PERA, July 19, 1810.

The following Hattichuf [Proclamation] has been issued by the Grand Sultan:  
"To my first Chief of the Belief, the high Pontiff of the mortals (Multi), to my brave Caimacan Pacha, my eminent ministers, my worthy teachers and professors of Theology, explainers of the Koran, and of tradition, my Imams, the great of my court, my seven military corps, all Agas (Commanders,) officers and soldiers, my servants, &c.

"After my imperial greeting, it is necessary to inform you, that the treacherous Muscovites, these enemies to faith, continue in their resolution, to bring their devices, which their depraved souls have invented, more and more in execution. They have invested imperial cities and fortresses with war, and further overrun the territory of the true believers. They are not satisfied with putting Mahomet's adherents, without distinction of age and sex, in chains, wherever they come, and to drive many of our plundered brethren naked from their homes to seek a shelter in the wilderness, where nothing but chance, poverty, and misery follow them; but these Muscovites of fer such cruel and unacceptable proposals that it is impossible to perceive any desire of an approach in them, but on the contrary,

the forerunners of their destructive designs are legible in every line, besides a seeming challenge to an everlasting war. I for my part embrace instead of enduring so great a shame, with a stand, and with unbounded confidence, as the anchor of our hope and our welfare, the two following sentences of the Koran:

God has in this moment left you for a while, because he knew you were weak—but if you can only count a hundred brave and courageous men among you, then you will, with the help of God, beat two hundred enemies. In another part says God to the prophet, Assemble the true believers for battle round about you, if there are 20 firm and brave men, then they will conquer 200, and if there are 100, they will beat a 1000.

I entreat the assistance of the Most High: I pray for the spiritual influence of the prophet; I hasten to the field of victory, ready to head in person the vanguard of the Muselmans.

As soon as this my resolution will be known, prepare for this imperial campaign and assist me to order every thing.

I have only to add, that as I am marching against the enemy, it is not my aim to attribute the fruits of our victories to myself. The only aim of my ambition is to let the Faith of Mahomet triumph, to frustrate the devices of our enemies, and if possible to contribute to the fulfilling of his holy will. Though my commands that publish my imperial campaign, have been known throughout my extensive dominions, yet notwithstanding it must be received by a Calif with the present proclamation; it is to be forwarded from one end to the other of my empire.

Every Naib, whose inhabitants of towns and villages, will not immediately march, is to be suspended, and their clergyman to lose his place.

Without losing our precious time with unnecessary discussion, with idle wishes, and with insignificant arguments by comparing the present with the past, it will be more eligible to be anxious of amassing ammunition and other necessary articles, and endeavor to be contented with such provisions which the times and circumstances can afford, and trust to the Almighty for victory.

With the purity of our designs, and only trusting to the assistance of Almighty God, let us rush to the field of battle against the unbelievers! In one word, in all our regulations and proceedings, the quickest dispatch is absolutely necessary.  
May Divine Providence grant the victory to his good servants, and cover our enemies with shame and confusion. Oh that this may happen! The glorious issue depends upon God! From him comes all success. Victory is at hand."

From a London Paper.

## IRELAND—REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Committee appointed by the aggregate meeting of the city of Dublin, having waited on Mr. Grattan according to appointment, on Thursday the 4th inst. with the Address of the meeting, that gentleman returned the following answer:

**GENTLEMEN.**  
I have the honor to receive an address presented by your Committee, and expressive of their wishes that I should present certain petitions, and support the repeal of an act, entitled the act of Union.—And your committee adds, that it speaks with the authority of my constituents—the freemen and freeholders of the City of Dublin.

I beg to assure your committee, and thro' them, my much beloved and much respected constituents, that I shall accede to their proposition; I shall present their petitions, and shall support the repeal of the Act of Union with a decided attachment to our connection with G. B. and to that harmony between the two countries, without which the connection cannot last. I do not impair either, as I apprehend, when I assure you, that I shall support the repeal of the Act of Union. You will please to observe, that a proposition of that sort in Parliament, to be either prudent or possible, must wait until it shall be called for and backed by the nation. When proposed I shall then, as at all times I hope I shall, prove myself an Irishman, and that Irishman whose first and last passion was his native country.

As to the personal approbation with which you have honored me, it is, I must say, your kindness that overrules my pretension, which neither age, nor time, nor distance can efface—an attachment to Ireland unaltered & unalterable.

I have the honor to be,  
With the greatest esteem,  
Your very humble servant,  
HENRY GRATTAN.  
Dublin, Oct. 4, 1810.

Gleanings from London Papers.

An American seaman, named John Murray, was stabbed in Bristol, (England) in the beginning of October, by a Portuguese sailor, in a quarrel about a prostitute. He died before relief could be afforded.

The Russians are said to have abandoned the siege of Varna.

The ex-king of Sweden, in consequence of permission given, is on a visit to the Russian capital.

Admiral Sawyer is appointed to the Halifax station.

Twenty seven chests containing silver in bars, and valued at 60,000l. sterling, was shipped by the American navy agent at Cadiz, in the *Zenobia*, for London, in return for provisions furnished the Spaniards by the Americans. This is a circuitous way of paying Americans for provisions.

About 400 houses in Buda (Hungary) were destroyed by fire on the 5th September last.

A Paris paper states that the Irish regiments have recruited no less than 300 English and Scotchmen from the different depots of prisoners, while the French prisoners in Cadiz and elsewhere refuse the most tempting offers to enter military service against their country.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

By an imperial decree, the salaries of the prefects are regulated as follows:

The prefect of the Seine, 100,000 francs.  
Prefects of the first class, viz. Mouths of the Rhone, Genoa, Gironde, Rhone, Rome, 50,000 fr.

Of the second class, viz. Arno, Dyle, Scheldt, Lower Loire, Two Nethes, North, Po, Lower Rhine, Seine, Taro, 40,000 fr.  
3d class, 30,000 fr.—4th class, 20,000 fr.

His majesty issued at St. Cloud the following decree:

**Art. I.** The bridge of Bordeaux, the building of which is estimated at 2,400,000 fr. shall be built, part at the expense of the treasury, and part at that of that city to which it shall belong, the same being holden to keep it in repair.

**II.** The treasury shall grant as its contingent for building it, 1,200,000 fr. This gratuitous succour shall be considered as the indemnity for the passage of the troops, convoys and military administrations.

The city of Bordeaux shall furnish a like sum of 1,200,000 fr.; for this purpose, it shall borrow it from the chest of the canals, at the rate of 300,000 fr. per annum, from the year 1810; it shall deliver to that chest in exchange, bonds of 10,000 fr. each, successively reimbursed after the general peace; until then it shall pay to the said chest an interest of 5 per cent on the sums borrowed.

By a decree issued at St. Cloud, H. M. has appointed Mr. Ternaux, manufacturer in Louviers, member of the legion of honor.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swiss confederation, etc.

Our intention being to be made acquainted with the opinion of the principal merchants and manufacturers of our empire respecting whatever is interesting to trade and manufactures;

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

**TITLE I.**

**Of the council of manufactures.**  
**Art. I.** There shall be a council general of manufactures at our ministry of the interior; this council shall consist of sixty members.

**II.** The members of this council shall be appointed by our minister of the interior.

**III.** Those of the members of the said council who shall have shewn the greatest talent, shall obtain the title of counsellors of arts and manufactures.

A patent signed by our hand shall be sent them to that effect.

**IV.** To be a member of the council, it is necessary to be an actual manufacturer.

**V.** A council shall be formed in such a manner, as that every kind of industry may have at least one representative in it; the silk, the woolen, the flax and hemp, the cotton, leather, etc. manufactures shall have each six deputies at least.

**VI.** In Paris there shall always be five members of the council and at least one for each of the five kinds of manufactures mentioned in art. V.

**VII.** When a member of the council is in Paris, he shall, even without being summoned, attend the sittings and give his vote.

**VIII.** Our minister of the interior, shall, when he judges proper, convocate all or part of the members of the council.

**TITLE II.**

**Of the council of trade.**

**Art. I.** The council general of trade established at our ministry of the interior, by a decree of the 3d Nivose, year 11, shall consist of 60 members, who like those of the council of manufactures, may, after 5 years receive a patent of councillor of trade.

**X.** In each kind of trade at least one member of the council shall be chosen.

**XI.** The other provisions of title I, are also applicable to the council general of trade.

**XII.** Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

**JULY 5.**

Considering the report which has been made to us respecting the means which might be employed both with the produce of the French soil and the efforts of industry, to diminish the use of indigo in dyeing.

We have decreed and do decree what follows:

**Title First.**

**Art. 1.** A premium of 100,000 francs shall be granted to the person who shall find the means of extracting from an indigenous plant of an easy cultivation, a leaf fit to replace the indigo, in the price, in the use, in the beauty and in the solidity of the color.

**2.** A like premium shall be granted to the person who shall discover a method to fix an indigenous vegetable color on wool, cotton, hemp and silk, so as to replace the indigo, on the conditions of art. 1.

**Title Second.**

**3.** A premium of 25,000 fr. shall be granted to the person who shall discover an easy and sure means of extracting from the plant which furnished the pastel (*Isatis tinctoria* Linné) the coloring lee and of employing it in dyeing.

**5.** The premium shall be 100,000 francs if the person succeed in giving to that lee, without hurting its solidity, the fineness and beauty of the indigo.

**Title Third.**

**5.** A premium of 500,000 francs shall be granted to the person, who, by a mixture of indigo with indigenous substances, or in employing it in a new manner, shall diminish the dose, and, nevertheless, produce the same effect with regard to the intensity of the color and its solidity.

The premium shall be 25,000 francs, the indigo to be diminished one fourth and on the same conditions as above stated.

**6.** A premium of 25,000 francs shall be granted to the person who shall discover a sure and easy means of dyeing wool and silk with Prussian blue, so as to obtain an equal, brilliant and smooth color that will stand rubbing and washing.

**7.** The candidates for the premiums must send to our minister of the interior a description of their method, and annex samples of stuffs dyed, together with the dyestuffs prepared in sufficient quantities to verify the same.

**8.** Our ministers of the interior and public treasury are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) **NAPOLEON.**  
By the emperor's command:  
The minister secretary of state.  
**H. B. DUKE OF BASSANO.**

**PHILADELPHIA, November 20.**  
**FROM PORTUGAL.**

By the arrival of the ship *Canton*, news of a very late date from Lisbon has been received at New York; we understand that no action had taken place on the 1st of November, and that the British army had not then embarked. There was published at Lisbon an official statement from lord Douro, of the 27th of October, giving an account of events subsequent to the rapid movement from Coimbra towards Lisbon.

The French General of division, Loison, had, with 15,000 men, entered Thomar, a town of some note, about 8 miles north of the Tagus; a garrison of British and Portuguese returned from the place towards Leyra, about 16 miles to the N. W. Thomar commands the fruitful valley of the Zereza, and it is to be presumed will become the French magazine, hospital, and depot for the winter.

The British had sent several gun and mortar boats, up the Tagus, and some shot and shells had been exchanged with the French redoubts, in front of Villa Franca; there is some notice taken of a bridge said to be thrown across the Tagus, but at what point we have not learned.

That there were 12 sail of the line under the command of admiral Berkeley, 17 frigates, and about 500 sail of transports, besides gunboats and other craft. An additional naval squadron and transports were hourly expected.

There appeared to be no probability of a battle.—*Aurora.*

**Lisbon, Oct. 22.**  
Copy of a Despatch from Marshal General Lord Wellington, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz

Most illustrious and excellent Sir,

Since the despatch which I sent to your Excellency, dated on the 13th inst. the enemy have been principally occupied in reconnoitering our positions, and fortifying their own, for the purpose of effecting the former object they have had several skirmishes with the troops composing our advanced posts, who have uniformly behaved very well.

On the 14th the enemy made an attack with infantry, supported by artillery, on a small detachment of the 71st regiment, which formed the advanced guard of the division under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, near Sobral de Moncada, graso, with the view of covering one of his reconnoitering parties. Our detachment, led by the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Cadogan, and Lieutenant Colonel Reynell, charged the enemy with the highest intrepidity, and compelled them to retire to the above mentioned place.

The whole force of the 8th division of the French army, and part of the 6th, arrived that afternoon at the camp near Sobral, and consequently I judged it necessary to withdraw the division under the command of Sir Brent Spencer from the advanced situation which it occupied.

The gun boats on the River Tagus commanded by Lieutenant Berkeley, with which Admiral Berkeley supported the right of the army, near Alhondra, also had an action, and fired on the parties with which the enemy reconnoitered on that side, and in this respect their services have been of great utility.

I have at the same time the satisfaction to acquaint your Excellency, that the information which I transmitted to you in my former despatch of the 13th inst. relative to the march of the detachments of the troops commanded by General Bacellar, has been since confirmed.

Col. Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th inst. and immediately attacked the advanced posts, which the enemy had without the place, and which he cut off and prevented from entering the city, to which he marched with the utmost rapidity, and took possession of it. The resistance made by the enemy was not of long duration. He took prisoners 80 officers and 5000 men, the greater part sick and wounded. I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency, a copy of the despatch, which Col. Trant sent to Marshal Beresford, and also a copy of the letter which the Marshal, in consequence of that affair transmitted to me.

On the following day Brigadier General Miller, and Colonel Wilson arrived at Coimbra with the detachments under their command. They afterwards made prisoners of nearly 350 soldiers, who had separated themselves from their regiments on their march, for the purpose, as they say, of procuring food.

Colonel Wilson has since advanced with a guard of infantry and cavalry to Condeixa, while Brigadier General Miller is in Coimbra.

I enclose to your Excellency a copy of a letter from Marshal Beresford, relative to those events.

A detachment of the garrison of Peniche sent out by Brigadier General Blunt, has also been successful, having made 48 prisoners from the rear of the enemy's army, and killed nine. Lieutenant Colonel Waters, whom I employed with small detachments of infantry and cavalry, likewise took a considerable number of prisoners from the enemy's rear.

The difficulties which the enemy experience in procuring subsistence and which they have incurred by invading this country without having provided measures to secure their rear or their communications with Spain, has placed them under the necessity of sending out soldiers to procure supplies, and owing to this circumstance not a day